YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

GREAT IS THE

mable Value.

Promotes Entertainment for the Sol diers-Its Workers Always in Pleasing Humor-Men Who Are Making

Real Sacrifices for Service-Will Have Place in War's History.

Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer

months after I was enlisted in the military service I kept away as much as possible (which was almost altogether) from the Y. M. C. A. halls, or "Y's" as they are called, that are a part of the life and being of each regiment at Camp Sevier. Somehow I was prejudiced against the "Y's" and "Y" workers, whom I regarded as men who had simply gone into that work in order to dodge military service, which I have learned isn't nearly so hard and stremuous as the work in which they are engaged. My conception of, and attitude to ward the "Y's" and the fine men who compose their corps of workers, however, has been materially changed since that time; because I have had longer time to study the work and workers, and I have come to the conclusion that those workers are as soldiers than many of us-myself in-

they are always on the job-Sundays diers who desire to use the parcels post system, cheer up those who are sad and lonely; give advice to those who solicit the same. In short, they do everything to make soldiering pleasant and they do it in the easiest,

Comes a soldier into the "Y" of the 321st infantry. He hasn't had a letter from the wife in several days perhaps and he's blue and lonely. Or maybe he's hot and tired and disgusted with "squads casting" or some other military duty that is not just exactly ac-

cording to his liking. Let me see the latest edition Life," he ways in a griff, all-out of

hind the desk at the "Y," in a pleasant voice.

"Humph, that's the dickens of Say, wha do or have around here, anyhow? "I am sorry about the magazine, lad, replies the "Y" man in the same good humored vein, "Here's the Saturday Evening Post or Metropolitan or Leslie's, if they will do and I am sure we

will have Life tomorrow," The soldier out-of-sorts looks him funny like and wonders how he can maintain such composure and cheerfulness all the time. At the same time he is ashamed of himself.

ing to please them. camp are men who are over the draft age who have gone into that work because it is a service in which they are able to serve best by reason of their peculiar training along that line Many workers in the draft age have left the "Y" service in order to enlist in the National army and many others have been drafted. They merely wanted to serve in some way until

would never be called into the military service, no matter how long the wa

self, while one of my leggins would have pretty nearly served him as a

something about him seemed to give the impression that he was a great at 530 degrees. When food is cookbig little fellow. I engaged him in de at low temperature, lard and other conversation about something or other, I don't remember what, and then he invited me into his office to talk some more, and soon we were real chummy. Finally he told me about himself, because I asked him to. He ing the food so that no taste or smell doesn't know that I am using him in this article and if he did he would

ing all the flavor, aroma and suchimself, "You see I am not strong on size and my health isn't as good as it oil makes it very desirable for salad might be; but I believe I can be of dressings and condiments. Corn oil assistance in this way, at least a little bit to the boys who are going to biff Bill, so here I am in 'Y' work.

legrees. "Corn oil is absolutely pure. It is conducting an advertising agency in sterilized and purified by steaming Palm Beach, Fla. I was making in filteration. This steaming also depretty fair living-about \$3,000 a year stroys the ferments, which would I guess. The fellows around my cause rancidity and thus insures the place kept going to war and I kept keeping quality." trying to get in somehow and couldn't Corn syrup, corn starch and other until I got pretty much discouraged. valuable products derived from corn are already in general use, and if this

advised me to go into Y. M. C. A work. I told my wife how I felt about it all-that I wanted to have a place in the show somehow or other and that it was both her duty and mine to

try to have that place. "Here I am. We "Y" men don't get any salary, you know, only expenses. I am drawing about \$15 a month from the "Y" for expenses and am with Philip Scheidemann, leader of the filling out the rest of the high cost of German Socialist party, intended to living bill with personal funds. I am go to London to attend the annual delighted with the work; but of conference of the British labor concourse I would much rather be in the gress, will not be permitted to enter army proper if there was a chance England, according to the London for me. There isn't, so what's the use

I didn't tell him to; but it struck that that little fellow is one of th nost loyal and patriotic soldiers that have run across in many a day. Anhere are thousands of "Y" workers in he various camps over here and over here too, who have sacrificed good jobs and fabulous salaries in order to erve in some way and the way the ere serving is one of the best way

that is to be found. I had a letter the other day from riend of mine who went across with my old regiment, the 119th infantry, it one time of Camp Sevier. He are his regiment have landed safely over there and in the letter I had from him recently he told of the trip across,

"There were a number of 'Y' men on he boat with us," he wrote, "and tell you they did a lot toward cheering us up and keeping us in good spirits. When we got in the danger zone-that is, the portion of the ocean where there was a possibility of our being put under by Fritz's subs, religious services were held on the hear and the "Y" men directed them. couldn't detect the slightest trace ear or foreboding on the faces or it the general manner of any of them and I tell you boy. I seen pictures of angels and hig fishes and my best gir crying and all of that sort of stuff through that zone of murder.

"As soon as we landed the workers were as busy as any of u and were shooting out pens and paper and all that sort of thing to us They are a great bunch, are the 'Y men and I don't see how we could run this man's army without them,"

from my friend's letter in this article because they are quite appropriate and bear me out in my assertion that as a general thing soldiers deeply appreciate the work of the "Y" and regard them just as much soldiers as they are themselves.

When the war is over, when Fritz s persuaded that this old world wa of made for him to play with, and when he is tirmly convinced that Denocracy is the greatest principle and America the greatest nation this side of heaven, many chapters of the his influence of the "Y" work and it's earing upon the winning of the war. The "Y" does more than military discipline and regulations toward keep ing the boys clean and putting them in touch with their greatest ally-Jas. D. Grist.

NEW PRODUCT FROM CORN

Yields Most Valuable Cooking Oil

that is Known. With the passing of corn liquor i cems that another corn product has appeared to take its place, and it bids and prove a great factor in the ad vancement of the country. This new product is called 'corn oil," and is now being recommended highly as a sub-

stitute for lard and other fats. Corn is distinctly an American plant and its use as a food product has been nore or less restricted to the sout in the past; but its advantages are are now being recognized throughout the country. The new product, "corn oil," is just beginning to come into use, and discussing it M. E. Landauer of the corn division of the United States food administra-

ormously high shortening value

tests have proved that it makes more

ligestible, more economical and much

richer foods than any other cooking

product. The analysis from a nutri-

ive standpoint demonstrates that i

omlanes more nourishing qualities

"Corn oil is much cheaper tha

ard, about one-third as cheap

good buter and about one-half the

price of olive oil in normal times

Because of its richness only two

thirds as much corn oil is used for

shortening as would be used of but-

"For deep frying, corn oil can b

"A matter of significance to the

ousewife is that corn oil will not

smoke, with resultant bad odors, un-

til heated to over 650 degrees F

while butter burns at 250 degrees,

lard at 45 degrees and cottonseed oil

fats soak into it, making it greasy

iand indigestible and the flavor es-

capes in the grease. In using corn oil

at a high temperature the surface

juices are instantly coagulated, seal-

escapes into the oil, thereby cooking

the food in its own juoce and retain-

"The low congealing point in corr

remains fluid down to 14 degrees

while other table oils solidify at 32

new discover y succeeds in making

one-half as much development in corn

as cottonseed oil has in cotton seed.

there is no limit as to what may b

expected from this source, and on the

face of it it appears to be a most ex-

ist leader, who, after a conference

Standard Troelstra, it is said, has

been refused a passport.

Peiter Troelstra, the Dutch Social-

than butter or other fat.

District Attorney Charles A. Fick et who prosecuted Mooney, professe "I do not know of any vegetable of that I can recommend more highly

This evidence has to do with a witess named Oxman, who swore that e saw Mooney and the other defendonts near the spot where the bom! exploded shortly before the infernal nachine brought death to parade watchers. The testimony practically linched the state's case and the death

After Mooney's conviction to suborn perjury in corroboration of and which in fact, he did give agains

report of the United States medical commission, appointed by President Wilson, in its report to the chief excutive of the United States. Here follows a few quotations takes

from that report: "There can be no doubt that Moonwas regarded as a labor agitator of malevolence by utilities (mean ing public service corporations) of San Francisco, and that he was the special

"The attorney general asked the opreme court that, in view of the exman exposure, the case should be cturned to the trial court for a new

"We are in this war to vindicate the poral claims of unstained processes of aw, however slow at times such proesses may be. These claims must be empered by the fire of our devotion to

ectfully recommends that the presient use his good offices to invoke ction by the governor of California and the co-operation of its prosecutng officers to the end that a new trial nay be had for Mooney whereby guilt or innocence may be put to the test of

The president of the United States has asked the governor of California o commute Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment. The governor cannot grant Mooney a new trial. This was in the power of the California supreme court when it heard the appeal and refused to order the case back t

he trial court for a rehearing. What should be done, of course, to send Mooney back for another trial and see whether a jury will convict him on the strength of Oxman's evidence now. This cannot be done. The

sentence or pardons him. William D. Stephens is governor California, He holds the life of Tom Mooney in the hollow of his hand

Will he ignore the appeal of the presi-

dent of the United States? Will east aside the findings of the Unite States mediation commission? Will ! sush Tom Mooney through the traploor of the gallows on the evidence his discredited witness Oxman? Wil ne pay no heed to this appeal from Judge F. A. Griffin, who presided at the trial of Mooney and who sentence

participants in the trial concur that right and justice demand that a new rial of Mooney should be had in or der that no possible mistake shall b nade in a case where a human life

Decision to discourage the use ool yarns for nonessential purpose supplies allotted to the American Red Cross was reached at a conference of the war industries board and the Re-'ross in Was'aington last week.

Announcement that the nonessentia se of wool by women knitting useles articles and in duplicating gifts of the Red Cross to soldiers and sailors is t be stopped in the immediate future was made in a joint statement author zed by the conferees which said:

"Red Cross chapters can procu dividuals into gifts. This will stop Red Cross will not recive also dupli

It is believed, however, that, unless or the Red Cross."

The official announcement says: "The war industries board will hold he department of supplies at national headquarters of the Red Cross strictly

The new plan will do away with Red ross chapters buying yarn in the open market. The purpose is to conserve arn and stabilize its price. The cusom of independent buying has result the and therebysing the price

yarn in some instances to exorbitant

VILLERS-COTTERETS.

tterets, one of French towns which lies in the path of sued from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic soci ety, as follows:

"Delightfully situated, with the Forest of Villers-Cotterets circling it to of 5,000, is 17 miles southwest of Sois

'ompiegne. "The town is noted in the history of great literary light Racine, the dramtist, was born a few miles from her at La Ferte-Milon, on the other side of he forest of Villers-Cotterets (eigh and a half miles distant by rail). statue of the great novelist was erec

"A philosopher might write a vol me on the fallen grandeur of Villers mek many hundreds of years and re-

"It was during the reign of this same r through the favors of Louise of Sanance greatly shortened legal proce dure in France, ordered the lecping of registers of baptisms and births, and

ed Press, have been operating recent a regular school to assist men whom men appear for for exemption learned of this practice, taught by heads of he school, and measures have been taken by the police to break up the organization of quacks.

A doctor can produce almost ymptoms of disqualification for th Use of drugs wh heart is more difficult

\$50 in most cases, but in many ir stances the amount paid by ceking to avoid the army is said to to the labor shortage men have carning wages in virtually all lines of work which were not even dream-The majority of the cases of efforts o dodge army service by these mean

several instances men have ured their health for life in their eagerness to produce symptoms they believed would render them immune from service at the front.

"I am for Germany and I am await ing the day-and it won't be mor than two or three years at mostwhen Germany will make a real country out of this slipshod, grafting nation." This statement, accredited More

GAVE LIFE FOR HIS MEN

Terrible Experience of British Submarine Crew.

UNDER WATER FOR NEARLY 3 DAYS

Rise-Almost Equalled Jonah's Undersea Record-Commander Goodhart Lost His Life, but Saved His

imply, says a London letter. A few lays ago the brief official note was published of an act of heroism which ver will claim a leading place in that ong roll of noble deeds of self-sacriice that has been unfolded so rapidly of late. It told of a naval hero, Commander Francis Goodhart, who gave and to exercise rigid control over all up his life in an effort to save his omrades imprisoned in a submarine which had become fast on the bottom in thirty-eight feet of water. Placing in his belt a small tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, he went into the conning tower with the com-manding officer, determined to allow himself to be shot up to the surface. But the great adventure miscarried and the hero paid the penalty with his life. Those who had the privilege of knowing Commander Goodhart declare he was as modest as he was brave, and his fellow prisoners remember with admiration the coolness displayed by his when he was a modest. lisplayed by him when he went forth o take the fraction of a chance of achieving his great purpose a living man. His last remark to the commanding officer was, "If I don't get up the tin cylinder will."

The circumstances which called

The circumstances which called forth this signal heroism may be referred to now. There are displayed in the narrative elements of courage, resource and daring that grip the imagi alty of conversing with one of the rescued sailors, who owed his life to

the gallantry of the submarine's com-manding officer, writes:
"I confess that it was a hard task to break through that thick crust of taci-turnity behind which our sailors so onsistently hide their best qualities The men who do most generally speal least. I got a version of the story from one of its central figures in reluctant sentences. One had almost luctant sentences. One had almost as soon have squeezed water from a stone, but the big, hard-knit man—an indonitable spirit encased in a frame of steel—gave me ultimately the grim tale—one of the grimmest in the annals of the sea. He told me he had observed in a long life spent affoat that it was the unexpected thing that always 'bulged the biggest.'

Three Days and Nights. "And surely," he added, "this affair was the most unexpected and the big-gest that ever fate forced me to have a hand in. What exactly happened to our craft (a submarine) I'm not going to stay to tell you, for the simple rea-son that I don't know myself. We were a goodly company on board that mechanical whale—a handsome fish, I can assure you—and no man of us eyen dreamt of the trick she was to the can be seen dream of the trick she was to the can be seen dream of the trick she was to the can be well as the can be was to the can be can

thoms deep, as, indeed, he was molecular to do; but where the surprise and a sappointment came in were in treasurer, respectively. the fact that she elected to remain at —he was alone, too, poor fellow—was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. We did not exceed his

ecord, but ran it close. We were in leep, part of three days and part of Then the smile on the mariner's face

Such three days and three nights have never passed over my head be-'ore," he said, slowly and reflectively. They aged myself and my felloy

I've always been a good clinger n that respect. It's a small ray that loes not get about my heart—but this me it was pretty pitch-dark. When he first night of imprisonment pass-d, and it appeared from our watches -we had artificial light enough to see the time-that the dawn of a new day the time-time that the hard of a lew day had come with no sign of release, some of the company threatened to chuck hope. But others of us put as bright a face on a black outlook as we ould, and gave them such cheer waterless and breadless situation could allow. Of course, too, we had be remember that our air supply was

unning out.
"Speak of dropping sovereigns lown a well! Every tick of my watch knew was as a lost sovereign, so far s air was concerned. But those of us who were blessed with big batteries f optimism did our best to distribute the current, and so the time dragged on. Then a great thing happened. Two heroes came forward and offered d later on, but the thing was done and the outer world was thus made aware of our terrible plights. That much we realized when we knew of the presence of divers about our craft. What a relief! We had been located. practical measures were being take for our salvage, and that splendid

ew life. Artificial light was fast ulling, but hope was burning bright-, so what did it matter? "Our ordeal as it turned out was but young thing as yet, however. had still a long way to go. The day lragged through, and when we entere night we were a forlorn enough lot, I can assure you. The nerve of the toughest of us was wearing thin. My fear that it might snap suddenly all round was not realized, however, for we were given further indications which our practical ears were not slow to catch, that the great work of rescue was well in hand. The constant typping of the divers outside was a eering sound, and brought hope t hose of us who, in the steadily in-

reasing stifle of the atmosphere, were ow preathing laid to live.
"But rescue was long delayed and in the early hours of the following day most of us wrote our last fare-well to our loved ones-short, tender nessages scrawled in pencil—and ome of us made our wills. Then, as by a miracle, three strong strands the ladder of escape came to us om above. Exactly in what manner nis was made possible I cannot tell ou. We got air, water and food in ou. We got all, wantities, but just nough to stir us into new life. was a godsend as welcome as it inexpected. And we had not to ong for the opening of our pr door. When the details of that liberation are given it will cause surpris-and congratulation everywhere. I verges on the miraculous. When we The war risk insurance bureau

warrant you our hearts went full of Restored to Life. It was left to others to give me full details of the impression caused by

crambled into freedom we were

ted arrival of the three the life ladder. The first was air—life-giving air—which was forced into the stifling compartment

the company who had stood up to the ordeal with all their senses about hem felt instantly the glorious effect f the air draught.

of the air draught.

The second strand was water—
fresh, cold water—also forced down
by the splendid salvage party. The
quantity was very small, only a sip to
each, but, oh, the refreshment of it!

"We were parched in lip and mouth
"d throat," said one of the prisoners,
"and never was a drop of water more

Boat Went Down but Would Not welcome." The third strand was food

pellets of compressed food.

The men were most thankfully the unexpected recipients of a triple blessing which brought to them a strong ray of hope in what had con to be a hopeless plight. The salvage party had accomplished almost the impossible. And this was not their greatest achievement. It was the forcing of a way of escape for the men after they had been evidently hope-lessly entombed that was the marvel. ingenuity backed up by tircless tena-city, resourcefulness that absolutely refused to own either defeat or de-spair and such practical appliances as probably only Britons could devise and bring into operation at the shortest notice triumphed over difficulties that seemed insuperable. It was in miracle of accomplishment. Yet an other tribute to the brains that have brought us to a position of pre-emi-nence in the nautical world and shall keep us there for all time. But the miracle of accomplishment was made possible only by an act of daring which cost one here his life and alwhich cost one hero his life and amost led to the sacrifice of another Knowing as they did that the chance of reaching the surface from such a depth offered only the slenderes chance of success, they determined to lead the forlorn hope. Could anything save British heroism rise to such heights as that?

GENERAL NEWS NOTES

Record of Current Happenings Col lected from Various Sources.

A well constructed explosive bom was found in a mail sack at Searcy Ark., Monday.

According to advices received Washington, half of the Russian pris ners freed by Germany and arriving at their homes, are victims of tuber

Twenty-two young married me ppeared before a Philadelphia draft poard one day last week with babies n their arms to show that they die not deserve reclassification 'The Consolidated Express company

o start operation July 1, will increase its rates about 10 per cent with he sanction of the interstate commerce commission. Mrs. Ida Cavell, mother of the he

the Germans in Belgium, died last week at her home, Henley-on-the- States were part of the organization Thames, England, at the age of 81. She had been in failing health sine the death of her daughter. Samuel Compers was re-electe president of the American Federation

of Labor by acclamation by the annual convention at St. Paul, Minn., las ington, and D. J. 100th of mammupolls were re-elected secretary and law authorizing the raising of two Eight hundred and thirty-five air

planes have been destroyed since January 1, according to a French official statement just issued, which tends to prove that the German communiques are not reliable when dealstatement says that on June 2 the Germans lost 48, while on June 9 and 10, there were 49 of their machines brought down. The British were responsible for the destruction of 33 of

those lost on the latter date. A story from France tells of an ar tillery officer who one night recently left his billet to visit a friend, an infantry officer, some distance away When the artilleryman reached the billet of his friend he found him mortally wounded by an explosiv shell which had dropped on his quar ters. When the artillerymen returned o his own quarters he found that his domicile had been blown out of existence by a shell which had dropped squarely on his own place of abode.

Twenty-one German destroyers, large number of submarines and nuerous auxiliary craft are penned in the Bruges canal docks as the regult of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, Thos.

J. Macnamara, financial secretary of the British admiralty, told the house of commons last week. He said th operations were more successful than had been supposed. The German craft, he said, were the subject of constant bombing.

abroad that the quickest way to end the war is by striking at Germany suggested to the allied war council in 1917, but it found no favor with the confirmed "western frontiers," but developments on the Austro-Italian front during the past few weeks have brought about a decided change of opinion and it is quite probable that large numbers of American troops will be sent to Italy to help the Italians against the Austrians and Germans.

Hand-to-hand fighting between potrols in No Man's Land has made necessary a change in equipment of the American army that will call for increased output of the .45 calibre automatic pistol. Manufacturers are urged by the war department to speed up production although the output now is about 3,000 pistols daily. The Germans are said to have a whole some respect for American pistol fighters, one bullet from an American 'forty-five" invariably putting an enemy completely out of commission Men hit by shots from the smaller pistols used by the Germans frequently continue in action.

carrying on a vigorous prosecution of women who have married two or more soldiers to get their war insurance. A number of cases are pending in various parts of the United States. L. M. Smith, in charge of prosecutions, said Friday that "a large number of frauds of this character have been brought to the attention of the bureau. So far as I am advised, the case of a woman who has married four soldiers to get their insurance. discovered at Camp Mills has not come to the bureau. It raises ante a little. There are many cases than one of the company had consciousness, but the effect of in which one woman has married two

THE U. S. MARINES

No Better Fighting Force in All The World Today.

"SEMPER FIDELIS" ALWAYS FAITHFUL des of Marines Originated Before

Christian Era-First American Marines Commanded by British Offi cers-Now Numbers About 50,000

hiladelphia Ledger.

hought of centuries before the beginning of the Christian era. The employment of infantry as part of the regular complement of war vessels was common to the Phoenicians and to all the maritime states of Greece 2,400 years ago. Prior to that time the oarsmen in the crude vessels were also the fighting men of the ships. As of a ship of war came to be divided into three distinct classes-the oars men, charged with no other duty that noving the vessel; the seamen proper harged with the management of the ship generally, and the fighting men The marine of today is the spiritual descendant of the latter class of ancient maritime warrior,

xploits of these soldiers of the sea deals with the battle of Lade, about 497 B. C. The Ionian Greeks, revolting, had their fleet drawn up at the small island of Lade, lying off Miletus, where it was discovered by the Persians. In the ensuing battle the Lesbian and Samian squadrons deserted -the people of those islands having been won over to the Persian cause. Others followed them. The accoun of the battle written by Herodotus says this: "Of those who remained fought none were so rudely handled as the Chians. They had urnished to the common fleet more than 100 ships, having each of them forty armed citizens on board, and hose picked men. Scorning to follow the base example of the traitors, they fought desperately, till, overcome b numbers, they were obliged to seek safety in flight." The same author

estimating the strength of the Per sian naval force which accompanied the army of Nerves to Greece, states that each vessel had on board, besides native soldiers, thirty fighting men olc nurse, Edith Cavell, executed by either Persians, Medes or Sacans The first marines in the United

> of Great Britain. Three regiments were raised, but the officers excepcaptains were all appointed by the king of England, while the enlisted strength was made up of colonists When the infant United States went about raising a marine corps, the

ong ees the duties of ndernow battalions containing the proviso that "no person be enlisted but such as are good seamen and so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve with advantage by sea."

Since the Revolution American history abounds with romantic tales of dates both the army and navy. Th narine corps of the present day is brever than it has ever been before in history. From a force of 300 officers and about \$,000 men, the corps was authorized to expand to 1,200 offiers and 35,000 men. In a very few weeks it was necessary to refuse an plications for enlistment. The corps

and been filled. The first of the corps's exploits re orded in authentic history occurred May 11,1800, when the American commodore, Talbot, commanding the Nest Indian squadron off San ningo, ascertaining that a valuable brench "letter of marque" was lying n Port Platte, a small harbor on the Spanish side of the island of San Do mingo, determined to try to cut be out from other vessels. Commodor Talbot placed a detachment of seamer and marines on a small America sloop called the Sally, with Captain Daniel Carmick in command of the marines. While Lieutenant Hull, o he navy, in command of the seamer anded on the French vessel, Captair Carmick landed his force of marines took the battery under whose protec tion the French ship lay and spike

all of the guns. Marines saw strange duty for then n 1805, during the war against Tri-There is a growing opinion among poli, when, after a march of 600 military men at Washington and miles, mest of it across desert lands, hey participated in the spirited assault on the fortress at Derne. There through Austria. This idea was first they helped raise the American flag over a fortress in the Old World for he first time in history.

> In the war of 1812, American maines continuously called attention to themselves through their bravery and accomplishments. In November of the irst year of the war seventy marines and sailors joined 150 soldiers, crossed into Canada, captured the British for at Red House, spiked the guns and ourned the quarters there. Marine ssisted in the capture of Fort George from the British on April 12 of the following year. Marines were landed on Craney Island to repulse the land ng of the British in Chesapeake Bay Men of the corps took a brilliant part n the defense of Washington on August 21, 1814, until forced to retire. They figured largely in the defense of New Orleans on December . 23 of the same year.

Nine years later the versatile men of the corps figured largely in the and later was augmented by more oursuit of pirates, then harrying the trade of the young republic. Marines and seamen were landed by the U. S. S. Gallinipper near Escondido, on the Cuba with the army of Cuban pacifipast of Cuba, to pursue pirates who had landed by the vessel Pilot. The pirates were taken. That occurred in April. Three months later marines from the U. S. S. Greyhound, which was lying off Cape Cruz, Cuba, landed under command of the then Lieutenant Farragut to give battle to pirate who had concealed themselves rocks and bushes on the cape. From that time until the Mexican

is filled with incidents where in every quieted. quarter of the globe the soldiers of the sea assisted in teaching respect for the American flag and the defense of American rights.

In the Mexican war marines played a conspicuous part, establishing a post at Barita, on the Rio Grande, on Ma 18, 1846. On July 9 of the same year,

NO. 51 they took military possession of Yerba Suena. Two days previous to this marines and sailors had landed at

Monterey and raised the American

A battalion of marines commanded by Captain Edson landed at Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, to co-operate with Gen. Scott, in command of the army of invasion. Sailors and marines under Captain Edson took part in the capture of Vera Cruz nineteen days ater. After distinguished service at several battles in Mexico, Major Twiggs, with a volunteer party of 70 marines under Captain J. J. Rev-The marine as he is today was nolds, led the attack on the castle of Chapultepec and took it. This occurred on September 13, 1847. On November 11, 600 marines and sailors landed and captured Mazatlan, on the

west coast. .In 1868, American marines were landed at Hiogo, Japan, to protect American interests from attack. The then American minister ordered the marines to land, and the subsequent attack on the Japanese was one of the nost unusual fights ever witnessed as the American minister himself accompanied the detachment. Four days after the marines were landed restitution was made by Japan and the American forces re-embarked, During the same year a guard of United States marines landed at Yokohama was sufficient to prevent the landing of an armed Japanese force. The sam year an American surveying party was fired on in Korea and 655 sattors er, Korea, to avenge this. They

tacked and captured the forts. Three years later marines were called on to protect the depot at Panima. They landed field pieces and remained ashore four days. Marines vere needed to quiet the people at Honolulu on February 13, 1874, when hat place was in the throes of selectng a new king. Marines were called opon by the British navy to aid in melling riots in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1882, and the American flagship beame a refuge for men, women and hildren of the city. Two years later the marines had to land at Colon, then city of Colombia, to protect Amerian interests and property during a revolution. On March 31 of the same year it was necessary to land an en tire battalion of marines and two battalions of sailors to protect the Panama railroad and transit across the

"First" in Spain.

The corps continued year by year to edd to its laurels, and in '1893 participated in preventing conflict between the Royal government of Hawaii and the revolutionists, thus virtually establishing the republic which existed until July 7, 1898, when

the island was annexed by the nited Stateer Spanish soil in the war between Spain and the United States. On the 3rd of May, 1899, the marine company of the U. S. S. Baltimore, under the command of Lieutenant Dion Williams, U. S. M. C., landed at Cavite, in the Philippines, to take charge of the Spanish vessels of war and the and fort there. from the American war vessels Olympia. Boston, Baltimore, Raleigh, Convard and station at Cavite until the

arrival of a marine battalion from the United States in May, 1899. Over on the other side of the world marine force numbering 646 men, ommanded by Col. R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., landed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to hold that port as

ding the Spanish ships at Santiago. The marine corps came to the front igain during the troubles in China, in 1900. The first move in the far east in which the marine corps figured occurred on May 29, when a force of twenty-three marines and three sailers from the U. S. S. Newark and 25 narines from the U. landed and marched to Pekin under command of Captain J. T. Myers, to protect the American legation.

Ten days later more marines and allow from the same ships landed at Tientsin, under Captain B. H. McCalla, of the navy, and joined the force of British sailors and marines in the expedition for the relief of the besieged legations in Pekin. The expedition was forced to turn back on account of meeting superior forces and running out of supplies. Eleven days after the expedition started, though, marine regiment and several detachments of sailors, commanded by 'olonel W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., joined the international expedition which took Tientsin, marched to Pekin and relieved the besleged lega-

The marines played a prominent part in the almost bloodless revolution against the rule of Colombia in 1901, being landed at the cities on both sides of the isthmus, Panama_and Colon. The only man killed in this revolution was a Chinaman, killed on the street in Panama by one of the oat in the harbor.

Three times marines landed in Cuba in 1906 for the protection of American interests there before it was necessary to land in force and keep a force there for the pacification of Cuba. This large force was under the command of George Barnett, now major general commandant of the corps, then a lieutenant colonel. This force consisted of about 1,000 men marines, raising it to 2,600 men. This was later reduced to one regiment of about 1,000 men, which remained in cation until January, 1909.

The whole Nicaraguan trouble in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 was settled by the American marine corps. Expeditions under Colonel J. E. Mahoney, Lieutenant Eli K. Cole, Major Smedley D. Butler. Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller and Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton occupied Nicaraguan territory at various times during the sporadic troubles with the Central war the history of the marine corps American republic, which were finally

On January 14, 1914, one officer and 56 enlisted men of the marine corps. the entire marine guard of the cruiser South Carolina, landed at Port au Prince. Haiti, for the protection the American legation and American

(Continued on Page Four.)

Work of the Organization of Inesti-

ALWAYS ON ITS JOB OF HELPING

Camp Sevier, June 21.-For several

good soldiers as any of us and better cluded in the last named class, There are probably a hundred more Y. M. C. A. workers at Camp Sevier, and from reveille until taps, included. They provide various forms of entertainment for the soldiers in camp-moving pictures, amateur theatricals organized by them among enlisted men, deliver lectures on various subjects, issue stationery to soldiers who desire the same, talk about God to those who will listen and don't get mad at the fellow who won't. They write letters for those among the soldiers who know not how to write; wrap up packages of military souve nirs and other things for those

nicest way imaginable.

sorts kind of tone. "I am very sorry, lad; but fo some reason or other we didn't get 'Life' this week," replies the man be-

than corn oil. It is pressed from corn hearts and refined to an edible oil of Thus it goes. They can't do enough for the soldiers. They are ever striv-Comparative tests have been made of its use in place of butter, lard, olive oil or shortening compounds. These

Most of the "Y" workers at this

their urn came for induction into the army proper. Many of these men are those who

might last, because of physical unfitness or some kindred reason. used over and over again, as it does It was only a few days ago that not absorb the odor of foods cooked ran across a weazened, dried-up. in it. It may be used to fry fish and hardly bigger than a minute, thin and then, after straining, to fry onions and skinny, four feet eleven inches of a later some sweet delicacy. For frying man at the Central "Y" in Sevier, His crullers, fish, meat, and croquette arms were hardly half as big as nothing as yet has equaled corn oil. mine, and I'm not strong on size my-

summer shirt. He had a big and cheery smile and

turn red all over. "Well," he said, in telling about

"Up until a few months ago I was "Finally an acquaintance of mine

SHALL MOONEY DIE? Facts in the Case of San Francisco

Labor Leader. Sentence again has been passed up n Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with a bomb explosion in San Francisco on July 26, 1916, while a "preparedness" parade was being held. Six people were in stantly killed and about 40 were wounded, of whom four subsequently died. Arrests were made of Thomas J. Mooney and his wife, Rena Mooney

and Edward D. Nolan. Tom Mooney was a molder by trade and a member of the molders' union For many years he had been one of the most widely known labor leaders on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Mooney was music teacher: Billings a youth of adical tendencies and a follower of Mooney in labor agitation: Nolan also was a friend of Mooney and a radical abor leader of lesser prominence Weinberg was a litney driver, hired at times to convey Mooney and his assistants to labor meetings. He occused of driving the automobile that was said to have carried Mooney and

the others to the spot where the bomb was "planted." Billings first was tried, convicted and entenced to life imprisonment. He protests his innocence. Mrs Mooney and Weinberg have been tried and acquitted. Nolan has never been put to trial. Tom Mooney was convicted of first degree murder and sen

tenced to be hanged. Mooney insists that he had no hand in the naurdering of those innocenpersons on that July day. He swears hat he did not "plant" the bomb, and hat he knew nothing whatsoever sbout it until after the explosion had nurled those men, women and children

nto eternity. inization leaders insist that he i seing "railroaded" to the gallows be cause he was a labor leader of pronounced radicalism. They assert that als life is sought because of his flere ntagonism to the "open- shop" pro gramme of San Francisco big business They insist that he is innocent of the preparedness" bomb outrage. This belief is not confined to persons living it alone. It is held by hundreds of thousands of labor men in all parts of

the United States and in other coun-That Mooney was not honestly cor icted and therefore should have ew trial is the announced belief of he U. S. mediation commission, of which Secretary of Labor W. B. Wil-

on is chairman.

mion labor.

This also is the conviction of resident of the United States. On the other hand, Thornwall Mul The Laket Mittens (Say Franch o) and who was grand marshal of he parade that day, insists that Mooney is guilty beyond question o loubt. Labor leaders, though, say

that Mullally is an arch-enemy o

San Francisco's chamber of com

s opposed to giving him a new trial. A nonth or so before Mooney's arrest he chamber declared its intention to

to be sure of his guilt despite evidence which has come to light since th

sentence came quickly. ame to light letters confessedly written by Oxman prior to his having been called to testify. The plain import of these letters is an attempt by Oxman cital testimony which he was to give.

Mooney. The cases against Mrs. Moonev and Weinberg fell to the ground and Nolan was not tried. All these facts are as told in the

biect of their opposition," "When Oxman was discredited th erdict against Mooney was discredit

hem at home." "Your commission therefore re-

inquestionable justice.

ime for that has passed. Tom Mooney must die-unless the overnor of California commutes his

him to death: "I believe that all of us who we Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinberg at stake."-Greenville Piedmont.

TIES KNOT IN KNITTING No More Red Cross Wool Until Go ernment Needs Are Met.

heir yarn only upon specific requisiion through their individual head juarters. To preclude the keeping of yarn by individuals, all wool must be ccounted for in finished garments fter each issue. This move will take all yarn in the army and navy colors from the public market, so that none can be purchased and made up by inoverlapping of efforts, so that a soldier r sailor receiving garments from the

ate garments as gifts." The statement further assert ed that, in view of "the uncertainty of cean shipping," it cannot be stated lefinitely "as to what amount of wool f any, will be available for Red Cross surposes, after the original military seeds of the Government are satisfied unforeseen conditions arise, a moder ate quantity of wool will be available

responsible for the release of any wool required by manufacturers for Red Cross purposes."

Where American Marines First Hit the Germans. the present German offensive along three nights." the Noyon-Montdidier front, is described in a war geography bulletin is-

the south and east, the town of Villers-Cotterets, with a population time it sons by rail and 23 miles southeast of French literature as the birthplace of the elder Alexandre Dumas. Another

'otterets once regal chateau, dating

built during the first half of the 16th to risk all in an attempt to win to the surface. All honor to them! How century by Francis I. Today it is Francis ti. the famous ordinance of Villers-Cotterets was promulgated through the efforts of Guilleume Poyet French magistrate who rose to powoy, mother of Francis. This ordi-

enjoined the exclusive use of the French language in all legal actions." Dodging the Service-Unscrupulous physicians and chemists of London says a correspondent of the Associaty age from avoiding service by drugs. Medical boards before

the heart being the chief or detect and because of that fact is the The fee charged by the quacks

according to the medical boards, has been among the poorer classes in the east end of London.

taken from a passenger train and treated to a coat of tar and feathers in Mississippi on last Thursday.